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EXAMINER ALEJANDRO, RAYMOND				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/092,300

Applicant(s)

KWEON ET AL.

Examiner

Raymond Alejandro

Art Unit

1795

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 July 2008.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 10, 15-23, 32, 34, 35, 38, 40 and 41 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 15-23, 32, 34, 35 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 10, 38, 40 and 41 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 07 March 2002 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsman's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This office action is filed in response to the amendment submitted by the applicant on 07/02/08. All of the double patenting rejections have been overcome by the submission of the terminal disclaimer of 07/02/08. None of the prior art rejections have yet been overcome by the applicant. Refer to the foregoing amendment for substance of applicant's rebuttal arguments and remarks. Hence, all pending claims remain rejected over the same art as posited hereunder on the written record.

Election/Restrictions and Claim Disposition

1. This application contains claims 15-23, 32 and 34-35 drawn to an invention nonelected with traverse in the reply filed on 12/05/03. A complete reply to the final rejection must include cancellation of nonelected claims or other appropriate action (37 CFR 1.144) See MPEP § 821.01.

Supplemental Amendment

2. The supplemental amendment dated 07/16/08 has not been entered. ***MPEP 714.03(a)*** ***Supplemental Amendment*** establishes the following: (2) *Supplemental replies: (i) A reply that is supplemental to a reply that is in compliance with § 1.111(b) will not be entered as a matter of right except as provided in paragraph (a)(2)(ii) of this section.*

Applicants are encouraged to include a complete fully responsive reply in compliance with 37 CFR 1.111(b) to an outstanding Office action in the first reply to prevent the need for supplemental replies. Supplemental replies will not be entered as a matter of right, except when a

supplemental reply is filed within a suspended period under 37 CFR 1.103(a) or (c) (e.g., a suspension of action requested by the applicant when filing an RCE).

The foregoing supplemental amendment was not entered because applicant did not adopt the examiner's suggestions in their entirety, and it is not a matter of right to enter supplemental amendment once a first and fully responsive amendment in compliance with 37 CFR 1.111(b) has been made of record.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 1, 10, 38 and 40-41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amatucci et al 5705291 in view of the Japanese publication JP 09-171813 (hereinafter referred to as "*the JP'813 publication*").

The present claims are drawn to a positive active material composition wherein the disclosed inventive concept comprises the specific additive compound.

In reference to claims 1, 10 and 40-41:

Amatucci et al disclose a positive electrode comprising a lithiated composition particulate comprising the positive electrode which have been coated with a passivating layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25). *It is noted that such coating compositions represent additive compounds, that is, compounds added to, included to or incorporated into the positive active material.*

It is disclosed that such additive compound can be added in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 1.0 % by weight (EXAMPLES 1-3). In particular, **EXAMPLE 3** shows the addition of 0.4 % of the borate powder (EXAMPLE 3) (*←emphasis added*).

25 6. A rechargeable battery cell comprising a negative electrode, a positive electrode, and an intermediate nonaqueous electrolyte characterized in that said positive electrode comprises a particulate lithium intercalation compound the particles of which are coated with a passivating layer comprising an annealed coating composition comprising
30 boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate, or mixtures thereof.

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5 These objects, among others, have been achieved in the present invention by means of a novel lithium intercalation cell in which the surfaces of aggregate lithiated intercalation composition particulates comprising the positive cell electrode have been passivated by coating or encapsulation in a layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, or lithiated silicate. Such a coating not only reduces the surface area, and thus the degree of activity, of the potentially catalytic particulate aggregates, but also provides a barrier layer which, while limiting contact between the electrolyte and the positive electrode particulates, does not seriously deter the passage of Li^+ ions.

10 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the surfaces of these particulates are coated with a layer of a composition comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate, or mixtures thereof. In another embodiment of the present invention, the

It is disclosed that the coating composition has either a glassy or crystalline form (COL 4, lines 13-17); in particular, the borate is amorphous (EXAMPLE 1).

With respect to the lithiated compound: Amatucci et al teach the use of LiCoO_2 , LiNiO_2 and $\text{Li}_{1-x}\text{Mn}_2\text{O}_4$ (COL 1, line 38-42). **EXAMPLES 1-3** illustrates the specific use of LiMn_2O_4 (EXAMPLES 1-3).

With respect to the specific method limitation: “the additive compound being prepared by the specific drying and temperature treatment (heat treatment), it is noted that a method limitation incorporated into a product (namely, product-by-process) claim does not patentably distinguish the product because what is given patentably consideration is the product itself and not the manner in which the product was made. Therefore, the patentability of a product is independent of how it was made.

Moreover, Amatucci et al disclose the process of annealing the material at a temperature in the excess of about 400 °C, preferably in the range of about 500-800 °C (COL 2, lines 19-29). Hence, it is contended that at these temperatures, the drying of liquid necessarily occurs unless the liquid has an evaporation point higher than 800 °C. Nevertheless, the claim language is silent as to the specific chemical composition of the liquid subjected to the drying step.

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In reference to claim and 10:

Amatucci et al shows with *sufficient specificity* the use of H_3BO_3 and/or B_2O_3 compounds among others. Amatucci et al also disclose the use of composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25).

In this respect, it is noted that EXAMPLE 3 shows the use of B_2O_3 and $LiOH \cdot H_2O$ to obtain a fine lithiated powder (EXAMPLE 3 or COL 5, lines 25-45). Thus, it is contended that a secondary product of such mixture combination of B_2O_3 and $LiOH \cdot H_2O$ can be a hydroxide of boron.

As to claim 38:

It is disclosed that positive electrode composition is associated with a current collector member all together (COL 2, lines 60-67).

Amatucci et al'291 disclose a coated positive electrode according to the foregoing aspects. However, the preceding prior art fails to expressly disclose the specific thermal absorbent material; the specific weight percent range, and the additive compound not including lithium and not coating with the additive compound.

With respect to claims 1 and 10:

The JP'813 publication discloses a positive electrode active material including an inorganic material (ABSTRACT). In particular, the JP'813 publication discloses an active

material comprising a lithiated compound and aluminum hydroxide (SECTION 0019-0021). *It is noted that aluminum hydroxide is a thermal absorbent element.*

The JP'813 publication teaches the use of lithium multiple oxides such as LiCoO_2 , LiNiO_2 , $\text{Li}_x\text{Ni}_y\text{Co}_{1-y}\text{O}_2$ and LiMn_2O_4 (SECTION 0024).

Concerning claim 38:

The JP'813 publication teaches the mixing of the lithiated compound and the aluminum hydroxide upon formation thereof and having deposited the composite material on the electrode support (SECTION 0020) including forming a composite slurry which is applied to a foil (SECTIONS 0035-0038).

In view of the above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the specific additive compound not including lithium and not coating with the additive compound of the JP'813 publication in the positive active material of Amatucci et al as the JP'813 publication teaches that such additive compound provides a positive active material network structure with improved load and capacity characteristics; and excellent charging/discharging cycle-ability.

(*Emphasis supplied*→) With respect to the specific weight percent range, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to make the positive active material composition of Amatucci et al-the JP'813 by having the specifically claimed weight percent because even though the weight percent of Amatucci et al-the JP'813 does not overlap or lie inside the claimed weight percent a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metal Corp. of America v. Banner* 227

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USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985); In re Woodruff 16 USPQ 2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990); In re Aller 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine a satisfactory and optimum weight percent.

6. Claims 1, 10, 38 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amatucci et al 5705291 in view of Yano et al 5827494.

The present claims are drawn to a positive active material composition wherein the disclosed inventive concept comprises the specific additive compound.

In reference to claims 1, 10 and 40:

Amatucci et al disclose a positive electrode comprising a lithiated composition particulate comprising the positive electrode which have been coated with a passivating layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25). *It is noted that such coating compositions represent additive compounds, that is, compounds added to, included to or incorporated into the positive active material.*

It is disclosed that such additive compound can be added in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 1.0 % by weight (EXAMPLES 1-3). In particular, **EXAMPLE 3** shows the addition of 0.4 % of the borate powder (EXAMPLE 3) (*←emphasis added*).

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6. A rechargeable battery cell comprising a negative
 25 electrode, a positive electrode, and an intermediate nonaque-
 ous electrolyte characterized in that said positive electrode
 comprises a particulate lithium intercalation compound the
 particles of which are coated with a passivating layer
 comprising an annealed coating composition comprising
 30 boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide,
 lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide,
 lithium silicate, or mixtures thereof.

5 These objects, among others, have been achieved in the
 present invention by means of a novel lithium intercalation
 cell in which the surfaces of aggregate lithiated intercalation
 composition particulates comprising the positive cell elec-
 trode have been passivated by coating or encapsulation in a
 10 layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate,
 aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, or lithiated silicate.
 Such a coating not only reduces the surface area, and thus
 the degree of activity, of the potentially catalytic particulate
 aggregates, but also provides a barrier layer which, while
 15 limiting contact between the electrolyte and the positive
 electrode particulates, does not seriously deter the passage of
 Li⁺ ions.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the
 surfaces of these particulates are coated with a layer of a
 20 composition comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium
 hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium
 metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate, or mixtures
 thereof. In another embodiment of the present invention, the

It is disclosed that the coating composition has either a glassy or crystalline form (COL 4, lines 13-17); in particular, the borate is amorphous (EXAMPLE 1).

With respect to the lithiated compound: Amatucci et al teach the use of LiCoO₂, LiNiO₂ and Li_{1-x}Mn₂O₄ (COL 1, line 38-42). *EXAMPLES 1-3* illustrates the specific use of LiMn₂O₄ (EXAMPLES 1-3).

With respect to the specific method limitation: “*the additive compound being prepared by the specific drying and temperature treatment (heat treatment)*”, it is noted that a method limitation incorporated into a product (namely, product-by-process) claim does not patentable distinguish the product because what is given patentably consideration is the product itself and not the manner in which the product was made. Therefore, the patentability of a product is independent of how it was made.

Moreover, Amatucci et al disclose the process of annealing the material at a temperature in the excess of about 400 °C, preferably in the range of about 500-800 °C (COL 2, lines 19-29).

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Hence, it is contended that at these temperatures, the drying of liquid necessarily occurs unless the liquid has an evaporation point higher than 800 °C. Nevertheless, the claim language is silent as to the specific chemical composition of the liquid subjected to the drying step.

In reference to claim and 10:

Amatucci et al shows with *sufficient specificity* the use of H_3BO_3 and/or B_2O_3 compounds among others. Amatucci et al also disclose the use of composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25).

In this respect, it is noted that EXAMPLE 3 shows the use of B_2O_3 and $LiOH-H_2O$ to obtain a fine lithiated powder (EXAMPLE 3 or COL 5, lines 25-45). Thus, it is contended that a secondary product of such mixture combination of B_2O_3 and $LiOH-H_2O$ can be a hydroxide of boron.

As to claim 38:

It is disclosed that positive electrode composition is associated with a current collector member all together (COL 2, lines 60-67).

Amatucci et al'291 disclose a coated positive electrode according to the foregoing aspects. However, the preceding prior art fails to expressly disclose the specific thermal absorbent material (specific hydroxide compounds) and the specific weight percent range.

With respect to claims 1 and 10:

Yano et al disclose electrode active material of batteries using an active material powder which comprises composite particles comprising Ni-hydroxide or solid solutions particles consisting essentially of Ni-hydroxide the surface of which is covered with a mixed of Co-hydroxide and the hydroxide of at least one metal (M) selected from the group consisting of Al, Mg (ABSTRACT). Yano et al further disclose that as regards indium and aluminum, where the content of indium hydroxide or aluminum hydroxide is large, no mixed crystals were obtained due to separation thereof (COL 9, lines 29-33). *Thus, since no crystals were obtained, such hydroxides are not in crystalline form, thereby, they are in amorphous form. Therefore, Yano et al readily envision the addition of a hydroxide of Al, Mg or Co in electrode active materials regardless of the specific battery environment.*

In view of the above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the specific thermal absorbent material (specific hydroxide compounds) of Yano et al in the positive active material composition of Amatucci et al as Yano et al reveals that batteries using this electrode as positive electrode can therefore maintain, for a long period of time of charge-discharge cycles, the function of the increasing the conductivity of the electrode, thereby suppressing decrease in the discharge capacity in the course of charge-discharge cycles. *As a result, the addition of a hydroxide of either Co, Mg or Al to an electrode active composition provides the benefits discussed above regardless of the specific battery environment. Note that the battery environment cannot be granted patentable weight because such a recitation occurs in the preamble, and substantially calls for an intended use of the positive active material composition.*

(*Emphasis supplied*→) With respect to the specific weight percent range, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to make the positive active material composition of Amatucci et al-Yano et al by having the specifically claimed weight percent because even though the weight percent of Amatucci et al-Yano et al does not overlap or lie inside the claimed weight percent a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metal Corp. of America v. Banner* 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Woodruff* 16 USPQ 2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Aller* 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine a satisfactory and optimum weight percent.

7. (*At least*) Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amatucci et al 5705291 in view of the Korean publication KR 1997-56445 (heretofore the KR'445) [*KR'445 is substantially equivalent to Korean reference KR 1999-34749 as set forth in the IDS dated 01/23/07 at page 6*].

The present claims are drawn to a positive active material composition wherein the disclosed inventive concept comprises the specific additive compound.

In reference to claim 1:

Amatucci et al disclose a positive electrode comprising a lithiated composition particulate comprising the positive electrode which have been coated with a passivating layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate,

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lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25). *It is noted that such coating compositions represent additive compounds, that is, compounds added to, included to or incorporated into the positive active material.*

It is disclosed that such additive compound can be added in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 1.0 % by weight (EXAMPLES 1-3). In particular, EXAMPLE 3 shows the addition of 0.4 % of the borate powder (EXAMPLE 3) (←emphasis added).

25 6. A rechargeable battery cell comprising a negative electrode, a positive electrode, and an intermediate nonaqueous electrolyte characterized in that said positive electrode comprises a particulate lithium intercalation compound the particles of which are coated with a passivating layer comprising an annealed coating composition comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate, or mixtures thereof.

5 These objects, among others, have been achieved in the present invention by means of a novel lithium intercalation cell in which the surfaces of aggregate lithiated intercalation composition particulates comprising the positive cell electrode have been passivated by coating or encapsulation in a layer of a composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, or lithiated silicate. Such a coating not only reduces the surface area, and thus the degree of activity, of the potentially catalytic particulate aggregates, but also provides a barrier layer which, while limiting contact between the electrolyte and the positive electrode particulates, does not seriously deter the passage of Li⁺ ions.

10 In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the surfaces of these particulates are coated with a layer of a composition comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate, or mixtures thereof. In another embodiment of the present invention, the

It is disclosed that the coating composition has either a glassy or crystalline form (COL 4, lines 13-17); in particular, the borate is amorphous (EXAMPLE 1).

With respect to the lithiated compound: Amatucci et al teach the use of LiCoO₂, LiNiO₂ and Li_{1-x}Mn₂O₄ (COL 1, line 38-42). *EXAMPLES 1-3* illustrates the specific use of LiMn₂O₄ (EXAMPLES 1-3).

With respect to the specific method limitation: “*the additive compound being prepared by the specific drying and temperature treatment (heat treatment)*”, it is noted that a method limitation incorporated into a product (namely, product-by-process) claim does not patentable distinguish the product because what is given patentably consideration is the product itself and not the manner in which the product was made. Therefore, the patentability of a product is independent of how it was made.

Moreover, Amatucci et al disclose the process of annealing the material at a temperature in the excess of about 400 °C, preferably in the range of about 500-800 °C (COL 2, lines 19-29). Hence, it is contended that at these temperatures, the drying of liquid necessarily occurs unless the liquid has an evaporation point higher than 800 °C. Nevertheless, the claim language is silent as to the specific chemical composition of the liquid subjected to the drying step.
In reference to claim and 10:

Amatucci et al shows with *sufficient specificity* the use of H₃BO₃ and/or B₂O₃ compounds among others. Amatucci et al also disclose the use of composition comprising a borate, lithiated borate, aluminate, lithiated aluminate, silicate, lithiated silicate or mixture thereof (ABSTRACT). It is also disclosed that the lithiated intercalation compound is coated with coating compositions comprising boron oxide, boric acid, lithium hydroxide, aluminum oxide, lithium aluminate, lithium metaborate, silicon dioxide, lithium silicate or mixtures thereof (CLAIMS 1 and 6/ COL 2, lines 5-25).

In this respect, it is noted that EXAMPLE 3 shows the use of B_2O_3 and $LiOH \cdot H_2O$ to obtain a fine lithiated powder (EXAMPLE 3 or COL 5, lines 25-45). Thus, it is contended that a secondary product of such mixture combination of B_2O_3 and $LiOH \cdot H_2O$ can be a hydroxide of boron.

Amatucci et al'291 disclose a coated positive electrode according to the foregoing aspects. However, the preceding prior art fails to expressly disclose the specific thermal absorbent material (specific hydroxide compounds) and the specific weight percent range.

With respect to claim 1:

The KR'445 discloses that a Co-based hydroxide complex material is added to an electrochemically active material to increase the capacity of a cell containing the same (See ABSTRACT).

In view of the above, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to use the specific thermal absorbent material (specific hydroxide compounds) of the KR'445 in the positive active material composition of Amatucci et al as the KR'445 teaches that a Co-based hydroxide complex material is added to an electrochemically active material to increase the capacity of a cell containing the same. *In consequence, the addition of such a Co-based hydroxide material to an electrode active composition provides the benefits discussed above regardless of the specific battery environment. Note that the battery environment cannot be granted patentable weight because such a recitation occurs in the preamble, and substantially calls for an intended use of the positive active material composition.*

(Emphasis supplied→) With respect to the specific weight percent range, it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to make the positive active

material composition of Amatucci et al-the KR'445 by having the specifically claimed weight percent because even though the weight percent of Amatucci et al-the KR'445 does not overlap or lie inside the claimed weight percent a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metal Corp. of America v. Banner* 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Woodruff* 16 USPQ 2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Aller* 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is already generally known provides the motivation to determine a satisfactory and optimum weight percent.

Response to Arguments

8. Applicant's arguments filed 07/02/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The Examiner still remains unpersuaded.
9. With respect to applicant's arguments concerning the rejection based upon Amatucci et al and the JP'291, contrary to applicant's belief, the amendatory language "*uniformly mixed throughout the entire positive active material*", for which applicant contends patentable distinction, adds nothing of significance to the actual patentability of the present claims. Fine, it is a good limitation, but it FAILS to place the application in condition for allowance because the mixed material of the prior art, even that is a coating, is also *uniformly mixed throughout the entire interface of the positive active material*. Thus, the mixed material of the prior art sufficiently and reasonably meets the claimed requirement as instantly amended.

One more point, the ultimate issue here is not whether the active material and the additive are “*uniformly mixed throughout the entire of the positive active material*”, that is something easily achievable by any mixture or mixing means for which the applicant will have the final burden to demonstrate by submission of objective or sound evidence that it is impossible to uniformly mix the additive of the prior art with the active material of the prior art. The ultimate issue in this application is dictated by the specifically claimed composition which at present time is FULLY unpatentable in view of the cited prior art.

10. Applicant is now of the view that the amendatory language “*uniformly mixed throughout the entire of the positive active material*” helps to define patentable subject matter over the art of record because most of the cited references encompass, one way or another, embodiments where there is a coating layer deposited over the surface of active material, thereby not being physically mixed. As best understood, it appears that applicant believes that the coating material of the prior art is not contacting or lying over or resting on the surface of the active material. Apparently, applicant is under the wrong impression that the coating layer may be “*floating*” over the surface of the active material. Well, the examiner is in total disagreement. It is strenuously contended that the additive compound in the form of coating is physically mixed with the active material at least at the interface. There is a necessary contact between the coating layer and the surface of the active material where they touch each other (*at the interface*), otherwise it would be impossible to deposit, maintain and retain the coating layer thereon. The contact described by the Examiner hereinbefore causes the coating layer(s) to be in physical contact with the active material as instantly claimed. Otherwise stated, the phrase “physically mixed” by its own plain

meaning or in its broadest reasonable interpretation does not exclude the physical contact or mixing effect of those components at the place they necessarily touch each other.

11. With respect to applicant's arguments concerning the rejection based upon Amatucci et al and Yano et al, in response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). *In discussing that rejection, applicant has completely ignored the teachings of the primary reference Amatucci et al, and has conveniently discussed the Yano et al reference alone. This rejection is based on the 35 USC 103 statute which permits the combination of prior art references for formulating a rejection. To that effect, applicant must also traverse the rejection by pointing out why the instant claims are patentable over the combination of prior art references but applicant failed to do so. Ipso facto, it is unreasonable to ask the examiner to reply to applicant's arguments lacking a substantiated argumentative basis.*

12. With respect to applicant's arguments concerning the rejection based upon Amatucci et al and the KR'445, applicant's arguments fail to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. Applicant's arguments do not comply with 37 CFR 1.111(c) because they do not clearly point out the patentable novelty which he or she thinks the claims present in view of the state of the art disclosed by the references cited or the objections made. Further, they do not show how the amendments avoid such references or objections. *In this case, the emptiness of applicant's reply*

is evidence by itself that the claimed invention DOES NOT define patentable subject matter over Amatucci et al and the KR'445

13. With respect to applicant's arguments about the apparent unexpected results obtained by using the specific method of preparation of the active material, the Examiner still stands by his comments below. That is to say, to date, no objective or sound evidence has been provided by the applicant to show or demonstrate the presence of such results. Therefore, the body of evidence before the Examiner is insufficient, incomplete and unsatisfactory to have a factual determination.

14. With respect applicant's arguments concerning the comparison between the "commercially available additive" and the prior art additives, the Examiner still stands by his comments below. Since "the commercially available additive" is in no way the same material as or an equivalent material to disclosed additive material, there is no sufficient ground to associate the properties and/or characteristics thereof to the disclosed additive material, and no further evidence has been advanced by the applicant. Therefore, the target of comparing vis-à-vis the claimed additive against the disclosed additive has not been met yet.

15. **(Emphasis added→)** In a relevant statement, the Examiner now adds the following precedent determination to further support the here presented prima-facie cases of obviousness:

If a technique has been used to improve one material or product (*adding a specific additive material made at least of a hydroxide-based compound to electrochemical active materials*), and a person of ordinary skill in the art would recognize that it would improve similar materials or products in the same way (*another electrochemical active material*) using the known technique is obvious unless its actual application is beyond his or her skill. *See KSR Int'l Co. v.*

Teleflex, Inc., 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

Stated differently, additive materials made at least of a hydroxide-based compound are familiar elements, additives, or features in this art, both individually and in combination, and the combination of these familiar elements, additives, features with the electrode material of Amatucci et al'291 according to known methods or techniques is likely to be obvious when it does no more than yield predictable results as here (*i.e.*, an effective electrode material). See *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007).

If a person of ordinary skill can implement a predictable variation or obtain a predictable result or characteristic, 35 USC 103 likely bars its patentability. See *KSR Int'l Co. v. Teleflex, Inc.*, 127 S. Ct. 1727, 1739 (U.S. 2007) & *KSR International Co. v. Teleflex Inc.*, 550 US, 82 USPQ2d 1385 (2007).

16. With respect to the art rejections, applicant has advanced that “*the additive recited in the claims, exhibits better life cycle characteristics, compared to the commercially available additive, when prepared as recited in the independent claims*”, therefore, the prima-facie case of obviousness has been overcome by the showing of unexpected results. In reply, the examiner points out that applicant is comparing his additive with “*the commercially available additive*” but not to the additive disclosed by the prior art. Therefore, applicant’s rationale is insufficient to overcome the prior art of record as applicant has failed to come forward with objective evidence demonstrating unexpected results when compared to the additive formed by the combination of the prior art. There is no evidence of record to show that the characteristics and properties of the commercially available additive are the same or substantially the same as the characteristics and

properties of the prior art additive. The burden is on the applicant to show differenced in product comparison.

- MPEP 716.02(e) [R-2] Comparison With Closest Prior Art establishes this:

"An affidavit or declaration under 37 CFR 1.132 must compare the claimed subject matter with the closest prior art to be effective to rebut a prima facie case of obviousness. In re Burckel, 592 F.2d 1175, 201 USPQ 67 (CCPA 1979)"

- MPEP 2112 [R-3] Requirements of Rejection Based on Inherency; Burden of Proof establishes this:

"[T]he PTO can require an applicant to prove that the prior art products do not necessarily or inherently possess the characteristics of his [or her] claimed product. Whether the rejection is based on inherency' under 35 U.S.C. 102, on prima facie obviousness' under 35 U.S.C. 103, jointly or alternatively, the burden of proof is the same...[footnote omitted]." The burden of proof is similar to that required with respect to product-by-process claims. In re Fitzgerald, 619 F.2d 67, 70, 205 USPQ 594, 596 (CCPA 1980) (quoting In re Best, 562 F.2d 1252, 1255, 195 USPQ 430, 433-34 (CCPA 1977)).

17. With respect to the product-by-process issue, applicant is reminded that independent claims 1, 10 and 40-41 recite a method step in an attempt to distinguish the positive active material by the way it is prepared. Thus, unless the Examiner is missing something or unaware of other rules, those claims qualify as product-by-process claims.

Concerning this matter, **MPEP 2113 [R-1] Product-by-Process Claims** establishes the following: **ONCE A PRODUCT APPEARING TO BE SUBSTANTIALLY IDENTICAL IS**

FOUND AND A REJECTION MADE, THE BURDEN SHIFTS TO THE APPLICANT TO SHOW AN UNOBTAINABLE DIFFERENCE

“The Patent Office bears a lesser burden of proof in making out a case of prima facie obviousness for product-by-process claims because of their peculiar nature” than when a product is claimed in the conventional fashion. In re Fessmann, 489 F.2d 742, 744, 180 USPQ 324, 326 (CCPA 1974). Once the examiner provides a rationale tending to show that the claimed product appears to be the same or similar to that of the prior art, although produced by a different process, the burden shifts to applicant to come forward with evidence establishing an unobtainable difference between the claimed product and the prior art product. In re Marosi, 710 F.2d 798, 802, 218 USPQ 289, 292 (Fed. Cir.1983)

Accordingly, the examiner also asserts that it is not enough that applicant’s representative personally believes that the prior art’s positive active material does not possess the same structure or characteristic as applicant’s positive active material. That is to say, the arguments of counsel cannot take the place of evidence in the record. An assertion of what seems to follow from common experience is just attorney argument and not the kind of factual evidence that is required to rebut a prima facie case of inherent anticipation/obviousness (See ***MPEP 716.01 and 2145: Consideration of Applicant’s Rebuttal Arguments***).

So far, applicant has not provided any evidence whatsoever which may be used in favor of determining patentability of his invention. Upon showing of objective or sound evidence, favorable consideration may be given to the present application as long as the evidence/results be commensurate in scope with the present invention. A mere allegation that applicant’s additive shows unexpected results when compared against an additive other than the one disclosed in the

prior art do not rise to or surpass the level intended by the product-by-process, inherency or unexpected results rules as set forth in the MPEP.

18. The examiner does not agree with applicant's characterization of the double patenting references. The examiner very believes that the scope of the subject matter claimed by the double patenting references is well within the scope of the invention currently sought by the applicant. Thus, the previous double patenting rejection are maintained for the reasons of record.

Applicant is kindly reminded that timely filed terminal disclaimers in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome actual or provisional rejections based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground. At this point of the prosecution, the submission of respective terminal disclaimers is suggested to reduce the number of issues pending in the present application.

19. The gist of applicant's arguments is premised on the assertion that the prior art of record does not teach the specific weight percent of the additive compound ranging between 0.1 and 0.3 weight %. Concerning this matter, as indicated in the rejections supra, (emphasis supplied→) it would have been obvious to a skilled artisan at the time the invention was made to make the positive active material composition of Amatucci et al-the JP'813 or Amatucci et al-Yano et al by having the specifically claimed weight percent because even though the weight percent of Amatucci et al-the JP'813 or Amatucci et al-Yano et al does not overlap or lie inside the claimed weight percent a prima facie case of obviousness exists where the claimed ranges and prior art ranges do not overlap but are close enough that one skilled in the art would have expected them to have the same properties. *Titanium Metal Corp. of America v. Banner* 227 USPQ 773 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Woodruff* 16 USPQ 2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990); *In re Aller* 105 USPQ 233 (CCPA 1955). Moreover, the normal desire of scientists or artisans to improve upon what is

already generally known provides the motivation to determine a satisfactory and optimum weight percent.

20. In response to applicant's arguments, the recitation "*for a rechargeable lithium battery*" has not been given patentable weight because the recitation occurs in the preamble. A preamble is generally not accorded any patentable weight where it merely recites the purpose of a process or the intended use of a structure, and where the body of the claim does not depend on the preamble for completeness but, instead, the process steps or structural limitations are able to stand alone. See *In re Hirao*, 535 F.2d 67, 190 USPQ 15 (CCPA 1976) and *Kropa v. Robie*, 187 F.2d 150, 152, 88 USPQ 478, 481 (CCPA 1951).

21. In response to applicant's argument that "*for a rechargeable lithium battery*", a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

22. One more time, the arguments raised by the applicant constitute a substantial repetition of the same previously presented arguments. Thus, the examiner's response will be repeated here for the convenience of the applicant.

23. The main contention of applicant's argument is premised on the assertion that "the JP'813 discloses using aluminum hydroxide as an additive compound in an amount of 10 weight percent in the production of the positive electrode...and not in an amount at or between 0.1 weight % and 1 weight % based on the weight of the positive active material composition". In this respect, it is particularly noted that while applicant's statement about the teachings of the

JP'813 is correct, applicant has completely overlooked the essence of the rejection. In other words, applicant has conveniently ignored the statutory basis used herein to reject claims 1-2, 5, 10-11, 13 and 38-39. Applicant is respectfully reminded that the foregoing claims have been rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amatucci et al'291 in view of the JP'813 publication. That being said, applicant is again reminded that 35 USC 103 statute permits, allows or approves the use of multiple (more than one) references to fully address the claimed limitations of an invention. This is exactly what the examiner has done, so far, in order to constructively address all the limitations. Applicant has argued that "Because there is no teaching or suggestion in JP'813 of using an additive compound in the amount recited in independent claims 1 and 10, it would not have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine Amatucci with JP'813". However, applicant has been clearly and repeatedly instructed by the examiner that the primary reference (i.e. Amatucci) discloses all the claimed limitations except the specific additive compound, that is to say, only the additive compound is not taught in Amatucci, not its respective weight amount. As just mentioned above, Amatucci discloses the use of additive compounds which can added in an amount ranging from 0.4 to 1.0 % by weight (EXAMPLES 1-3). In particular, **EXAMPLE 3** shows the addition of 0.4 % of an additive powder (EXAMPLE 3) (**←emphasis added**). Stated somewhat differently, the primary reference does fully, completely and fairly address the limitation concerning the specific additive amount but it does not disclose the specific additive compound. And, to remedy such a deficiency the secondary reference (the JP'813) has been introduced or cited because the JP'813 does suggest an active material comprising a lithiated compound and aluminum hydroxide together or collectively. As such, a 35 USC 103 rejection combining these two references was issued.

Nothing more, nothing less. Accordingly, the examiner verily believes that his 103 rejection is an appropriate and genuine action as a strong prima-facie case of obviousness has been fairly presented to the applicant.

24. In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). *In this case, the two references are found to be pertinent to each other as well as to the field of applicant's endeavor because the two references encompass positive electrode material including a lithiated compound and an additional component (additive). Thus, the chemical environment or chemistry of two references' active material is so similar and compatible that one of ordinary skill in the art would necessarily end up looking at both references, singly or collectively, in order to address the limitations of the claimed positive active material. Thus, the very similar and compatible chemical environment or chemistry and field of endeavor of Amatucci et al and the JP '813 would suggest the desirability of their combination.*

25. In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. But so long as it takes into account only knowledge which was within the level of ordinary skill at the time the claimed invention was made, and does not include knowledge gleaned only from the

applicant's disclosure, such a reconstruction is proper. See *In re McLaughlin*, 443 F.2d 1392, 170 USPQ 209 (CCPA 1971).

The following responses to applicant's arguments have been presented in previous office actions and are herein repeated to further address applicant's arguments and maintained for the reasons of record:

26. The main contention of applicant's arguments is premised on the assertion that the primary reference "fails to teach or suggest an amorphous additive compound" (See amendment of 08/12/05 at page 9, 5th full paragraph) because "Amatucci discloses using a film for coating...wherein the suitable materials for such coating film are either in a crystalline or glassy form, such as borates or aluminates (column 4, lines 9-15)" (See amendment of 08/12/05 at page 9, 3rd full paragraph). First of all, the examiner likes to point out that applicants have admitted that the prior art of record does use glassy form materials for coating. In this regard, applicants are then respectfully requested to double check and review their assertion, and thus, re-evaluate and reconsider their position because those of ordinary skill in the art know that a glassy material (glass) stands for any of various amorphous materials formed from a melt by cooling to rigidity without crystallization (Refer to **Merriam-Webster's, Collegiate Dictionary, 10th Edition**). Thus, a glassy material does not crystallize, thereby, it does not possess a crystalline structure. Simply put, glassy materials are amorphous materials. Hence, applicant's arguments with respect to the lack of an amorphous additive compound are in error and completely inapposite.

27. Since applicants have overcome the 35 USC 102 rejection, the examiner will only address applicants' arguments concerning the 35 USC 103 rejection. In this regard, the principal contention of applicant's arguments is premised on the assertion that the prior art of record fails

to reveal the specific amount (weight percent) of additive compound in the positive electrode. However, this assertion is not sufficient to overcome the rejection because the prior art (i.e. Amatucci et al'291 and the JP'813 publication) in combination does disclose the use of additive compound within the claimed range. Indeed, applicants' attention is particularly directed to EXAMPLES 1-3 in the Amatucci et al reference. Those examples clearly show using the specific claimed amount of additive compound in the positive electrode. Applicant is reminded that the test for obviousness is what the combined teachings of the references would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981).

Therefore, in view of the foregoing teachings, the examiner believes that it is fairly reasonable to contend that those of ordinary skill in the art would have sufficient sophistication to recognize that the specific additive compound of the JP'813 publication may be added by using exactly the same amount/percent as disclosed in Amatucci et al'291. Simply put, given that Amatucci et al'291 evidently teaches the use of an additive compound within the claimed range, the skilled artisan will only need to substitute the JP'813 publication additive in the positive electrode of Amatucci et al'291. Stated somewhat differently, not because Amatucci et al'291 fail to disclose the specific additive compound (the material) per se, it means that the additive compound of the JP'813 publication cannot be added in the same manner and amount as Amatucci et al'291 instruct to add their additive compounds, that is to say, nothing in the Amatucci et al'291 reference precludes the use of other additive compounds, in particular, the additive compounds of the JP'813 publication. *Thus, in the event that applicants eventually argue that the examiner's position is improper, applicant is now advised that showing of*

objective evidence would be necessary to demonstrate that the use of the additive compound of the JP'813 publication, when used as taught (i.e. in the same amount/proportion) in Amatucci et al'291, would cause detrimental or deleterious damage(s) to the positive active material of Amatucci et al'291. Therefore, the burden would be shifted to the applicants to provide such objective evidence.

28. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). This is to address applicant's arguments regarding the discussion of the references by itself, alone or singly.

Conclusion

29. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Raymond Alejandro whose telephone number is (571) 272-1282. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (8:00 am - 6:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Patrick J. Ryan can be reached on (571) 272-1292. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

/Raymond Alejandro/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1795